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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Queen Victoria went from Windsor to London and paid a visit to Kensington, her birthplace; afterward she attended a garden party at Buckingham Palace. ==== Emperor William named Herr von Bülow to succeed Baron Marschall von Bieberstein as Minister for Foreign Affairs. ==== The Mazarin Bible was sold for £4,000 at the Ashburnham Library sale. ==== The Netherlands Ministry resigned. ==== General Weyler, in a speech at Santiago de Cuba, explained his method of dealing with the insurgents.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session. ==== Senate: The day was spent in considering paragraphs of the Tariff bill which had been passed over; a duty of 20 per cent was placed on hides. ==== House: The session lasted only long enough to pass a motion for adjournment until Thursday.

DOMESTIC.—Speaker Reed announced that he intended to appoint House committees at the present session of Congress. ==== President McKinley intends to visit his home, in Canton, Ohio, this week. ==== Class day exercises and the Law School commencement were held at Yale. ==== The Pan-American visitors were entertained in Cincinnati. ==== A convict camp in Georgia was struck by lightning; four men were killed and ten fatally injured. ==== Ira C. Miles and M. V. B. Ives were renominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of St. Lawrence County.

CITY.—The case against the directors of the American Tobacco Company was given to the jury in the Court of General Sessions. ==== Many people called at the Morgue yesterday in a vain attempt to identify the body of the man, parts of whose corpse were found in the East River and in the woods above the Harlem. ==== The funeral of Joseph J. O'Donohue was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Archbishop Corrigan celebrating mass. ==== Stocks were strong and active.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers, warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 74⅝.

THE ENROLMENT.

Mr. Quigg has been led to think better of his wholesale proscription of members of the Citizens Union and has modified his requirements for enrolment so that "any Republican who does "not feel that he is committed to the support of "some other organization will be welcomed to" the Republican body. It is unfortunate that this moderate statement was not made in the first place. It would not have served so well to test the temper of the Citizens Union, but it would have created fewer impediments in the way of co-operation among the anti-Tammany bodies, which is the supreme thing to be accomplished at the present time. But late conciliation is better than none at all, and if the enrolling officers take Mr. Quigg at his latest word and carry out his instructions with the honest intention of reuniting Republicans of all shades of opinion the organization may be made a really representative one.

All voters who last year supported the Republican party and hope in the future to act with it should present themselves at the meeting places in their respective districts to-night and put themselves in position to make their voice heard in its councils. They should not hold aloof through any fear that their enrolment will bind their liberty as citizens to exercise conscientious judgment on the action of parties and the character of men. The Republican party is not inimical to citizenship. It is not a platoon of dummies walking in convict step, afraid to look to right or left, but an organization of free, thinking men, banded together to promote certain great policies of government and allowing reasonable latitude for individual discretion. The pledge of the organization in this county under the constitution as formed by the Committee of Thirty read: "I am a voter and a Re-"publican. I desire to promote the success of "the Republican party and intend to act with "it at the next election." A desire to enforce machine regularity has led to an amendment requiring stricter statement of past support of the whole party ticket. But Mr. Quigg has properly chosen to ignore that narrow-minded rule, and says that every man is to be received "who "supported McKinley and Hobart last Novem-"ber and who intends to support the Republican "ticket next November." That does not mean that a man binds himself under oath to do every single act his party convention may ask him to do. It is a perfectly familiar fact in the history of all parties that names sometimes get upon ballots which are so disgraceful that no party leader and no party paper defend them. To refuse to vote for them does not make a man a traitor, and the possibility that conscience may require such a refusal in future need not bar a man from the organization.

So let all Republicans enroll. The party is broad enough if a liberal disposition rules its leaders, and, in spite of irritation at the course of the Citizens Union, the management here professes liberality. Let those who believe in Republican doctrines who voted for a Republican President and who desire to work with the Republican party this fall put their names on the list. This is the time for all Republicans to get together and so rule the workings of their party machinery as to promote union with voters of other affiliations, so that the city may not be given over to Tammany for plunder.

NO PARK LAND FOR STREETCARS.

It is to be hoped that some day the city of New-York will have reached the degree of civilization that its citizens can take a little rest from perpetually guarding their parks. As it is, every spot of open ground belonging to the city seems to excite the desire of somebody or other to improve it out of existence. If it isn't a speedway, it is a bathhouse; if it isn't a bad statue, it is an asphalted parade ground; till the heart grows sick and the desire comes for a few missionaries representing some ancient sect of nature worshippers.

The last scheme for park improvement is that said to be entertained by the Metropolitan Traction Company, which is preparing to substitute electricity for horse-power on its Eighth-ave. line. It is proposed to place the tracks close to the curb on the Park side of the avenue, so as to leave an unbroken space for carriage traffic adjoining the houses. But the company is not satisfied with giving up twenty-seven feet to this untracked roadway. With that care for public convenience which always characterizes its action, it wants the carriages to have thirty-seven feet and incidentally keep off its tracks, and with that end in view suggests that ten feet be cut off the sidewalk along Central Park wall and be given up to its tracks. The Eighth-ave. sidewalk, which is more and more used each year, is now twenty-seven feet wide, as against thirty feet along the Fifth-ave. wall. The proposed reduction would leave a space of only seventeen feet between the wall and the streetcars.

Doubtless the railroad officials regard a walk outside the Park as in no sense necessary. People who want to walk should go in the Park, and those who go along its edge will obtain a much finer view from an open car than when down on the ground! Walks should not be so attractive as to hurt streetcar business! Anyway, the land is only a stone-paved space not worth saving! But, greensward or stone pavement, the one thing that New-Yorkers desire concerning the ground owned by the city is that it be left alone to serve its purpose of walk, drive, meadow or thicket. They certainly do not want one foot of territory given up to a street railway, particularly when that railway is seeking to change its motive power so as to make more money without giving the taxpayers any compensation for its new money-making privileges.

THE QUEEN AT KENSINGTON.

The Queen's second and final visit to London for this Jubilee was effected yesterday, in circumstances of mingled pleasure and pathos. The chief object of her journey was to revisit Kensington Palace, where she was born, where her early life was spent, where she first learned her high destiny and where the summons came to her to repair to London and assume the crown and sceptre. More than any other edifice in the United Kingdom, that old brick building is identified with the beginning of the Victorian reign. Indeed, it is identified with the entire reign. For in it, for eighteen years her girlhood's home, Victoria received her education and training and all her fitness for the throne. There she first met her future husband, who was to exert so powerful an influence over her entire subsequent career. What Her Majesty is to-day, and what she has been through all these sixty splendid years, she owes—and the Empire and the world owe—to those long-ago days in dingy Kensington. It is well to give the old palace the honor of a special day's journey in this time of jubilee.

Bulwer, in his most impressive story of the supernatural, represents an old-time magician as placing his infernal seal upon a tablet in a hidden room of a mansion, that the curse of his malignity might forever rest upon that house and all that dwelt within it. So, without too greatly straining the imagination, might we deem that somewhere in the palace of Kensington some benevolent power had laid a spell, granting goodness and wisdom and long life and the highest renown and power and praise to one of the dwellers in that house, wherever she might go. The stateliness of Windsor, the brilliant pageants of Buckingham, the home life of Osborne, the romance and the idyls of Balmoral, all have their place in the evolutionary panorama of the reign. But not one of them can rank in real significance with that earlier life, of diligent study and sweet maternal guidance, at old Kensington.

The emotions of the Queen and Empress on now revisiting that spot are for the heart to feel, not for tongue or pen to describe. They may be imagined by the sympathetic mind. The thought inevitably arises that not many times more, after these eight-and-seventy years, may such visiting be possible. Yet a quicker and more fervent thought arises, and not only a thought but a most earnest wish, that at the cradle of her youth her youth might be renewed, so that Her Majesty's reign might be prolonged beyond the span not merely of all English sovereigns, but of all sovereigns in the whole world's history. It was in Kensington Palace that she was first called "the Queen." It was there that the cry "Long live the Queen!" was first heard. That cry must still ring true. The earlier one has been fulfilled. The Queen has lived long. But the later may also be fulfilled. She may yet live long, until the new century is well begun; to celebrate another Jubilee, and more than once or twice again to traverse London streets and to behold the old brick walls of Kensington.

AMERICAN ANNEXATION POLICY.

British comments on the Hawaiian treaty are couched in terms of admonition and regret rather than of resentment. Entire willingness that the United States should annex the islands is expressed. But we are reminded that such annexation will be a radical new departure, fraught with grave possibilities of peril. This notion is put forward by many journals; by none more lucidly and eloquently or in a more friendly spirit than by "The Spectator" of London. The annexation of Hawaii means, says that usually judicious journal, "an end to the historic "policy of the Republic since its foundation, and "the venture on a new quest, fraught with diffi-"culties and dangers"; and again it speaks of it as "a line of policy utterly at variance with the "genius of their (our) institutions, foreign to the "ideas of their (our) wisest statesmen." In support of this indictment "The Spectator" makes some slight review of American history. The acquisition of Texas was not, it thinks, open to these objections, because the new territory was conterminous with the existing territory of the Republic. The proposition to annex Cuba was, however, equally vicious with that to annex Hawaii. So were the St. Thomas and Santo Domingo schemes, the failures of which latter are cited as proofs of the opposition of the best American sentiment to all such enterprises.

A closer examination of American history will show, however, that "The Spectator's" conceptions of "the historic policy of the Republic" and of "the ideas of its wisest statesmen" are greatly at variance with indubitable facts. It is quite true that Sumner opposed the annexation of Santo Domingo, and he was one of our "wisest statesmen." It is equally true that Seward favored the purchase of St. Thomas, and certainly his rank in wisdom and statesmanship is not below that of Sumner. Moreover, Seward negotiated and successfully consummated the purchase of Alaska, a territory not "conterminous with the existing territory of the Republic," but widely separated from it; as absolutely separated from it, if not quite as widely, by alien lands and the high seas, as is Hawaii, and far more widely than is Cuba. Surely that is a case "The Spectator" should have cited in its review of our "historic policy." Had it done so, its conclusion must have been far different from what it was. It could not have said the annexation of Hawaii would be "a new quest," for, as the example of Alaska shows, it would be—and will be—nothing of the kind. It will be merely a repetition of the example so profitably set by one of our "wisest statesmen" thirty years ago.

Nor is that the only refutation of "The Spectator's" indictment. Others are offered on almost every page of American history for the last century. "The Spectator" mentions Jefferson, Clay and Webster as cherishing Washington's ideal of this Nation as a "self-contained world." But Jefferson not only annexed Louisiana, and was denounced for doing so exactly as Mr. Harrison and Mr. McKinley are denounced for seeking to annex Hawaii, but he was one of the original Cuban annexationists. If he were living now he would be called a Jingo, if not a filibuster. It was on June 23, 1823, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, that he wrote to Monroe concerning Cuba: "Her addition to our confederacy is exactly "what is wanted to round out our power as a "Nation." Does not that have some bearing on "the historic policy of the Republic"? As for Clay, he was one of the most aggressive statesmen of his time. It was he who, in 1825-'26, warned the world that the United States would not permit the occupation of Cuba by any other Power than Spain or its transfer to any other Power by Spain; that the United States would not pledge itself not to acquire Cuba for its own; and that, finally, the United States reserved the right to intervene in Cuba in any war between the islanders and Spain. As to Webster, the third of the trio cited by "The Spectator"—for Lincoln, also named, is obviously not to be considered in this matter—he it was who in 1842 proclaimed the paramount interest of the United States in Hawaii, and in 1851 warned European Powers to keep their hands off those islands under penalty of war with this country.

So much for "the wisest of our statesmen" who "cherished Washington's ideal." And there have been others. John Quincy Adams, in 1823, declared that "the annexation of Cuba to our "Federal Republic will be indispensable to the "continuance and integrity of the Union itself." Edward Everett, in 1852, said that Cuba "would "in our hands be an extremely valuable posses-"sion," and that for this country to pledge itself not to annex Cuba "would be inconsistent "with the principles, the policy and the tradi-"tions of the United States." William L. Marcy, in 1853, said of the Hawaiian Islands: "It seems "to be inevitable that they must come under "the control of this Government," and again, in 1855: "This Government will receive the trans-"fer of the sovereignty of the Sandwich Isl-"ands." And James G. Blaine, in 1881, declared that, "if, through any cause, the maintenance "of a position of neutrality should be found by "Hawaii to be impracticable, this Government "would unhesitatingly meet the altered situa-"tion by seeking an avowedly American solution "for the grave issues presented." If these official utterances of some of the most distinguished Secretaries of State of the United States, from the Administration of Monroe to that of Garfield and Arthur, have no bearing upon the "historic policy of the Republic," it would be uncommonly interesting to know what has.

The fact is, beyond dispute, that for three-quarters of a century the "historic policy" of the United States has favored the annexation of Cuba and held it to be, eventually, inevitable. For half a century it has regarded the annexation of Hawaii as a probable and perhaps desirable contingency. To that policy nearly every American statesman of commanding rank has been committed. In now contemplating the annexation of Hawaii the United States does not stand, as "The Spectator" imagines, "at the parting of the ways." It stands in the old, straight high road, which was marked out for it by its "wisest statesmen," with its National face turned steadfastly toward that goal of manifest destiny which they continually had in view. President McKinley is exactly right. The annexation of Hawaii will not be a change. It will be a consummation.

MR. LEHMANN AND OTHERS.

A disposition to have fun with Mr. Lehmann, the English coach, appears to exist among the wags of the country. There is not the slightest objection to this, so long as the jests are good-natured. The moral and the statutory law alike permit every man to be facetious, if he can, and in any case to try to be and think he is. It belongs to the pursuit of happiness, which is specifically conjoined with life and liberty in the Declaration of Independence as one of the inalienable rights of all men. It would be a cause for regret, however, if either joy or grief over the defeat of Mr. Lehmann's Harvard pupils should lead anybody to make him the subject of jokes with less wit than ill temper in them. Mr. Lehmann is a modest, unobtrusive, well-bred man, without a trace of swagger about him. Long study and practice of the art of rowing in England, together with his observation of the American crews that have been defeated there, had confirmed his belief that the English stroke and methods of training, of which he was a famous exponent, were adapted to produce the best results. Love of amateur sport, conducted on a high plane, and especially of oarsmanship, led him to place his services at the disposal of Harvard. They were gratefully accepted, and during the last six months he has given nearly all his time and thought to developing the rowing material which he found at Cambridge according to his own long-established and well-sustained theories. His first experience in this country has been conspicuously unsuccessful, and it may be that there was more for him to learn than to teach here; but he is entitled to the credit which belongs to a really generous effort, while his demeanor and all his utterances have been such as to commend him to the hearty goodwill of the American public.

We expressed on Saturday the hope that Mr. Lehmann would have charge of the Harvard crew another year, and we are glad to know that he has already consented to put his faith in the English stroke to a second test, under conditions which will furnish a better basis for estimating its merits and defects. It is certain that both Mr. Courtney and Mr. Cook have learned much that was worth knowing in England, and we have no doubt that Mr. Lehmann has made some discoveries here which he will utilize next year. He understands the climate better than he did, for one thing, and the disabilities of oarsmen who have not been brought up from childhood in his system, for another. It is probable that the Harvard crew will do much better in 1898, but, nevertheless, we are inclined to believe that there will be another demonstration of the superiority of the modified English stroke which Mr. Cook formerly taught and Mr. Courtney now teaches.

THE FRESH AIR SEASON.

The unwonted coolness of the spring, prolonged beyond its term, is beginning to yield to the heat of summer. Hot waves, humidity and all the discomforts and worse than discomforts of the dog-day season are at hand. It is the time when all who are able to do so scan The Tribune's columns, select a summer resort and hasten thither from the overheated city. It is the time when those who are left behind begin to suffer most and when not only suffering but sickness, prostration and death come to the crowded tenement districts of the metropolis. It is the time, too, when The Tribune Fresh Air Fund begins in earnest its work of rescue and relief among these latter.

That work is already well begun this year. Including the large parties sent out last night, fully one thousand children are now enjoying country vacations through its ministry. The present week and next week will see the number greatly increased, and thereafter, for two months, companies will be sent out almost every day, until the beneficiaries are reckoned not by thousands but by tens of thousands. Kind-hearted people all over the nearby country are opening their homes and offering all possible hospitalities to the clients of the Fund. All that is needed is the money to transport them thither. It cannot be that the invitation which the benevolence, the beauty, the health and comfort of the country extend to the need and suffering of the city will be allowed to go unanswered.

Generous contributions are needed and are needed now. It will not do to let the work halt at this stage for lack of funds. It is a trite saying that he gives twice who gives quickly, but it is as true as it is trite. It is especially true in the case of the Fresh Air Fund. The success of the whole season's work depends upon the supplying of adequate means early in the season. As is well known, every cent contributed goes directly to the benefit of the children. Not one cent has ever been diverted from that sacred cause. All salaries, office rent, and such expenses of administration are otherwise provided for. The contributions to the Fund, acknowledged in detail in The Tribune's columns daily, are applied solely to defraying the expenses of conveying the children to the country homes and back again. For such a work, appeal has never yet been made in vain, nor, we feel confident, is it to be made in vain to-day.

CATS AND CROCKERY.

A bull in a china shop is a familiar emblem of force and willing activity in the wrong place, but the harmless domestic cat in a similar repository has not heretofore been regarded as particularly dangerous. It has been assumed that that dainty-footed animal could pick its way among and over the most fragile assemblage of crockery with no more destruction of the stock in trade than would be produced by the evolutions of the cockroach or the housefly. Left to her own ways of going to and fro in the collection, and moving up and down therein, it is likely that she would always justify this common opinion of her discretion and lightness of tread. But what befell in the Fifty-fifth-st. earthenware emporium the other day testifies that the cat and the policeman must not be mixed up in these repositories. Alone, either of them might have come and gone to any extent, no harm ensuing. But together they produced on the stock the effect of a melinite cartridge or a volcanic explosion. Of course, the roundsman, as soon as he was called in for consultation, at once opened fire on the cat and the crockery, missing the former with fine punctual iteration, but doing tremendous execution on the latter, leaving it in fragments like the pottery of wasted Babylon, with the cat buried under the ruins.

No lesson of general applicability is to be drawn from the occurrence, as the cat is not a continuing menace to the crockery trade, and left alone would not break an average of a teacup during a Presidential olympiad. But it may suggest that in a like emergency the best way to dispossess the invading animal is not to call in the police, but to introduce into the collection an elephant or three or four Texas steers. They would do much less harm, and grimalkin would leave the premises front end first as soon as they appeared, without lingering for a tedious debate, as she seemed inclined to do when opposed only by the current guardian of the peace, with his ready but inaccurate revolver.

The fact that the fire on the City of Rome was so skilfully fought that comparatively little damage was done ought not to prevent a searching inquiry into the cause of it.

Municipal reformers of Democratic proclivities should not be overhasty to urge that all high-minded men should antagonize the Republican organization, even supposing it to be as bad as they paint it. They should rather strive to get what aid they can from it for the righteous cause of beating Tammany, calling to mind for their own justification their own philosophical and friendly tolerance of Tammany when it was helping them to elect Grover Cleveland President in 1892.

The atrocious crime of train-wrecking is becoming too common for the peace of mind of travellers. The fiends who practise it deserve no mercy, but heavier punishment than the law provides in case of failure.

The Hon. Patrick Gleason is rejoicing in the result of the straw ballot of the National Civic Club, which showed him quite as good a second to Mr. Low as Yale was to Cornell last Friday. The favorite son of Long Island City remarks that the Tiger is now sure to be his chief opponent next fall, but we regret to observe that he says nothing about tea, to which he pledged his undying antipathy a few weeks ago. If he considers Mayor Strong to be entirely out of it, he ought to withdraw that obnoxious sneer at the excellent man who extricated him from a dreadful dilemma a year ago.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn has been ordered home at once for reasons which are not given. Whatever they may be, she deserves a hearty welcome in return for the credit she did the country in English waters.

The United States is said to be the only country in the world that does not levy a tariff on tea. Yet now that this country proposes to fall in line with the others in that respect, a great outcry is raised over the "enormous damage" we are going to inflict upon Japan, and the lack of friendliness we are showing. Really, men and brethren, isn't that a little bit too absurd, even for the silly season?

"Martyrs have been needed in every age of the "world to arouse the people, but they (the grasp-"ing plutocrats) should be warned in time that "the material for docile, submissive, saint-like "martyrs is not found plentiful in Kansas." Thus writes Mrs. Lease regarding a mortgage company which, she says, threatens to put her into prison for not paying it the difference between what her property sold for and the amount of the mortgage on it. Mrs. Lease is not going to let this age want for the universal need of all time. She puts on a vociferous crown of martyrdom, and then pauses to ask the public if it is on straight.

Free silver will be the demand of the Ohio Democrats, and an unmerciful thrashing their destiny.

It is said that the great increase in the feminine death rate in Kansas City is due to the undertakers' war going on there. Funerals are now at a bargain, and the temptation is too much for the women.

The great ten-horse power metaphor mixer of the Populists has been at work again. At Arkansas City the other day a free-silver orator uttered the following: "The muddy slough of politics is the rock upon which our party has split in twain and fell to pieces from the pinnacle of imperishable fame. Let us then gear up our loins so that we may go forth with a clear head." After this the rat who was "smelt," "seen floating in the air," and "nipped in the bud" had better eat a piece of cheese which his age and experience would show him to be saturated with "rough on rats," and thus obtain for himself a well-earned rest.

We cordially agree with Magistrate Meade's opinion that Captain Chapman's detectives would do well to devote less time to inventing complaints against women and more time to watching the proceedings of male blackguards who infest the streets.

It will not be the fault of Conservative Member of Parliament Ernest William Beckett, for the Whitby Division of the North Riding of Yorkshire, if England does not insert a penetrating and scooping finger in the Hawaiian pie, whereof it is the surmise of the aforesaid Beckett that Uncle Sam intends to make way bodily and consume at his leisure, nobody else being invited to the feast. Mr. Beckett points out the advantageous features which the islands possess as a coaling station, and the same have attracted attention here. While we feel it to be our duty to run the coalyards ourselves, all our peaceable and well-intentioned maritime neighbors will be able to coal up at that point at the current market rate, a consideration well worthy of Mr. Beckett's attention and deserving to be recognized in the resolutions which he submits to Parliament.

PERSONAL.

Camille Saint-Saëns, the French composer, returned to Paris from Holland on June 11 to be present at the hundredth performance of his "Samson et Delilah" at the Opéra. He has been on a tour in the Netherlands, giving a series of organ concerts there.

The notorious King Milan, late of the throne of Servia, has taken up his residence in Vienna, and has moved all his furniture and household belongings from Paris to a house in that capital.

The Viscount de la Rochefoucauld has accepted the offer made to him by the president of the International Olympian Committee to direct the organization of the Olympic games in 1900. Those of last year at Athens were directed by the Crown Prince of Greece. The next games are to be held in Paris.

Mr. William Winter will sail for Europe to-morrow, intending to remain abroad the rest of the summer, and during his absence to send occasional letters to The Tribune upon subjects of interest to the readers of this journal. This announcement is sure to gratify a multitude of persons to whom Mr. Winter's writings have long given instruction and delight.

"The Washington Star" tells this story of General Stewart L. Woodford: The Chisholm murder, in Kemper County, Miss., many years ago, was vigorously prosecuted by the Federal Government, and Woodford was sent there to assist. The first time he entered the courtroom he passed down an aisle lined on both sides with friends of the man charged with the murder, and nearly every man carried a shotgun or a rifle. Woodford did not even change countenance. Putting down his law-books, he turned and faced the crowd. "Personally," he said, "I have no objection to the extensive display of firearms which I see here to-day. I have often gazed into the barrels of guns of much larger calibre. However, if this case is to be tried with shotguns, it might be as well to have an understanding in advance." The sternness of his face and the calmness of his words created a wonderful effect. Although numerous threats had been made against "the Yankee lawyer," he was not molested in any way during the entire time of the trial.

Mrs. Annie Besant, who is now in Chicago, thinks that Debs's Socialistic experiment will fail. "Socialism," she says, "is the ideal state, but it can never be achieved while man is so selfish. Our London experiment has degenerated into a mere stock-jobbing scheme. All other Socialistic colonies have failed, and for the same reason—the grasping selfishness of man."

The class of '47 of Hamilton College had a reunion last week, and Colonel Emmons Clark, one of its members, wrote a letter, in which he told how he and several other members of the class, led by Joseph R. Hawley, now Senator Hawley, stole the college bell and hid it in a stone heap a mile away. It was done to prevent the class of '18 from following the old custom of "ringing off the rust" just as they became sophomores. It was never known who perpetrated the prank.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"These different grants up at the State House," says "The Hartford Courant," "are certainly confusing. Here is the Senate paying its chaplain $500 and the House paying its chaplain $300. There is no salary for either place, and both gentlemen are kept the whole session dangling at the option of those they pray for. It is hardly fair to assume that the appropriation, when it comes, is an answer to prayer and is a measure of relative efficiency. There's a strong human element in the case. As we pointed out the other day, there are twenty-five members of the Senate. Their chaplain gets $500. That is $20 for each member. There are 252 members of the House and their chaplain gets $300. That is just $1 19 apiece. Grant, if you please, that wholesale rates should be lower than retail, still there is no reason why the entire service for 252 should be less than that for twenty-five."

"Several times during the delivery of his commencement day oration he paused and took a drink of water. He was very dry." "You mean he was very thirsty." "Yes, he was thirsty, too."—(Chicago Tribune.

Methodist Bishop Foster, of Boston, has just received a loving-cup to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of his ministry. At the same time, in the Methodist Conference at Toronto, the question of the sanitary perils of a common cup at the communion service was again discussed. The loving-cup is a cup of social communion, but its sanitary effects have not so far been made the subject of investigation or controversy. They are probably not injurious. But these vessels are generally understood to be the vehicle of uplifting drinks which the Church not only discourages, but interdicts with a voice pretty nearly as peremptory as Mahomet's. A loving-cup filled with switchel, Poland water or gooseberry cordial would hardly meet the popular idea of its use, but what else a teetotal Methodist bishop could put in it it is not easy to divine.

A practical joke that was played on Charles Maurer, of Eleventh and Callowhill sts., early last spring has resulted in something likely to puzzle the brains of several uptown naturalists. Mr. Maurer is a great lover of birds. Last spring one of his canary birds was busy with a nest of eggs, and Mr. Maurer was as much excited as the mother bird. As a joke Curtis Souder removed the eggs, and in their place put three of the sparrow variety. Now, in the course of time those eggs were hatched, and both mother bird and master were greatly bewildered at the odd-looking birdlets. The joke in some way leaked out, but as the mother bird was treating her foster children tenderly Mr. Maurer decided to let them remain and watch the result. After the sparrows got a little older it was noticed that the canary would put them in a row and chirp to them, after which the sparrows would try to imitate her. Perseverance on the canary's part has resulted in three ugly sparrows that are beginning to sing, and it's a toss-up as to whom the joke is on.—(Philadelphia Record.

"Particular about her appearance?" said the advanced Chicago girl. "I should say so. Why, I have known her to spend over two hours in making her toilet to sit for an X-ray photograph."

Chambermaid—Last evening monsieur took me for his wife.
Cook—Ah! He kissed you, I suppose?
"Not in the least. He called me names and made a terrible scene."—(Figaro.

"The eye of the American girl," says "The London Telegraph," "has all the bright alertness of her fresh and unconventionalized intelligence, and matches admirably with the unceasing and—in the intransitive sense of the word—untiring ripple of her speech. That Englishmen in general should find a delightful stimulant in her personality and her conversation is the most natural thing in the world; and that many Englishmen should, without any forebodings of mental exhaustion, seek the lifelong companionship of this incarnate spirit of beautiful unrest is in itself the most triumphant of answers to those who say that we of the Old Country are a played-out race."

Mobility.—It was evident to the practised perceptions of the young woman that he was in a melting mood.
As if to verify her acumen, as soon as her father appeared, the young man ran.—(Indianapolis Journal.

A movement has been started in Kansas to have a tornado cave attached to every schoolhouse as a refuge for the children in times of these destructive visitations which are there so frequent, requiring special provisions of refuge and protection from them. Once in the cave, no matter how violent the storm, the children are safe. In some of the schools tornado drills have been instituted, the pupils being instructed to file out in military order, the signal being sounded by the school piano when there is one; when there is none it is given by word of mouth. It is rather like a fire drill in its details, and out there is of much more urgent necessity.

The Judge—Didn't I tell you the last time that you were here that I wanted to see your face in this court no more?
Weary Watkins—You did, yeronner, and that is exactly wot I tole the cop.—(Pittsburg Chronicle.

"The Dayton Journal" says that Fort Ancient, which is picturesquely situated on the high bluffs overlooking the valley of the Little Miami River, near Lebanon, Warren County, is believed to be the largest, best preserved and most interesting work of the Mound Builders. It has been visited and studied by leading archæologists of Europe and America, and models of it are now on exhibition in the museums of London, Paris and Berlin. The fort, which covers about one hundred acres, and one hundred and eighty-seven acres outside of the walls, is now the property of the State, part having been purchased in 1890 and the remainder in 1896.

Wife—How people gaze at my new dress. I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris.
Husband—More likely they wonder if I've been robbing a bank.—(Tit-Bits.

MUSIC.

THE MUSIC TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Three matters of more or less significance to American musical culture were determined at the final meetings of the Music Teachers' National Association in the Grand Central Palace yesterday. One was the election of officers for the next year, another the choice of place for the next meeting, the third the adoption of preliminary steps for the federation of the women's musical clubs in the United States. In addition to this, there was a concert in the evening, which brought with it an incident which was somewhat unexpected, but which was disposed of in a way which will unquestionably have a bearing on the future of the association. It can be considered in connection with a record of the earlier doings at a business meeting of the association. The Music Teachers' National Association has been moribund for several years. That fact will scarcely be contested by any one who has attended the last three or four meetings. The members themselves have seriously discussed the question whether or not it would be wise to keep the institution alive. That its organization has been anomalous has never been questioned. It calls itself a National organization, yet is representative only of its members, who year after year have consisted for the greater part of the music teachers and others (without careful classification) who have lived in the convention city or the neighborhood, and have placed their names on the rolls by payment of a small fee. Efforts have been made in the past to give it a more representative character by making it a sort of upper house of the various State music teachers' associations which exist throughout the country. But most of these State associations are numerically stronger than the National Association which originally called them into being, and have shown themselves unwilling to defer to its authority in any respect. This fact has unquestionably contributed to the decay of the so-called National Association. The present meeting was the product of a disposition (not altogether amiable, we fancy) to let Mr. Greene, the present president, try his hand at the work of rehabilitation. The convention just ended was the fruit of his effort. We are not disposed to estimate its achievements with enthusiasm; one thing, however, is certain after the doings of Saturday and yesterday. The association must now resolve itself into an organization which has a representative character or it must go out of existence.

Last Saturday the constitution of the association was amended so as to make the membership a delegated one. The possessors of qualifications for membership hereafter are to be elected representatives of State and county associations, musical professors of colleges, universities and musical schools, delegates from choral societies numbering 100 members or more, and writers of music of recognized standing. Possibly there is a looseness of definition here which may cause trouble hereafter, but, at any rate, the change looks like a step in advance. The reform, if so it is to be considered, brought with it the need of a retention of the control of the association by Eastern men and the choice of an Eastern city as the meeting place for next year—that is to say, in the opinion of the men who had arranged this year's convention. In yesterday's business meeting they therefore forced the questions which have been suggested to an issue, and carried them to a determination, in their sense, after a contest which will leave many a sting after it. To make their point, the friends of Mr. Greene, who was nominated for re-election, were compelled to set aside one of the bylaws of the association, and there was much talk yesterday of a split in the association in consequence. Whether this was encouraged or disarmed last night at the concert cannot be said with confidence. "Elijah" was creditably performed by the Oratorio Club, of Brooklyn, under the direction of Mr. Walter Henry Hall, with the principal solo parts in the hands of Miss Eleanor Meredith, soprano; Miss Fielding Roselle, contralto; Mr. Theodore Van Yorx, tenor, and Mr. Ericsson Bushnell, barytone. After the chorus "Thanks Be to God" the announcement was made that the managers of the meeting were short of funds to the extent of $1,500, and a collection was taken to liquidate the debt. The result was extremely satisfactory, it is said.

The officers elected in the forenoon were: H. W. Greene, president; James P. Keough, of New-York, secretary; Alexander S. Gibson, of Connecticut, treasurer; Executive Committee, A. J. Wilkins, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Carl G. Schmidt, of Morristown, N. J.; F. A. Fowler, of New-Haven; Programme Committee, William C. Carl, of New-York; William E. Mulligan, of New-York, and John Tagg, of Brooklyn.

Concerning the federation of the women's clubs which have nothing to do with the Music Teachers' National Association something may be said hereafter.

ONLY PART OF THE DEFICIT WIPED OUT.

In the performance of "Elijah" at the final meeting of the National Music Teachers' Association last night, while the singers were resting between the two parts R. Huntington Woodman, chairman of the Executive Committee, made an appeal for money to the audience to help in making up a deficit of $1,600 which the association was suffering from, the expenses at the Grand Central Palace being that much more than the association took in at the doors from admissions. About $100 was raised among the audience, and Mrs. Woodman, Louis A. Russell, of Newark, and F. H. Tubbs, of New-York, each subscribed $100. H. S. Perkins, of Chicago, the former secretary, gave $500 of the amount due to him for salary and expenses. The association closed with a deficit of $900 odd.

After the oratorio last night about one hundred Southern music teachers met in the Lyceum, in the Grand Central Palace, and discussed the holding of a Southern festival, to which music teachers in the Southern States will be invited, and at which they will agitate the formation of State associations in those States. The only Southern State having an association now is Texas. The meeting was still in session at midnight.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

This will be the programme offered by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at the Madison Square Roof Garden to-night:

March, "Old Guard" .... Goldsmith
Overture, "Der Freischütz" .... Weber
Gavotte, "Royale" .... Strauss
Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Charm, from "Die Walküre" .... Wagner
Overture, and orgie from "The Huguenots" .... Meyerbeer
Serenade, "La Lolita" .... Langey
Selections from the First Suite of "Bal Costume" .... Rubinstein
Comic Tattoo .... Fahrbach
Overture, "Fatinitza" .... Suppé
Waltz, "Mainklaenge" .... Parlow
Song, "The Palms" .... Faure
Cornet solo .... Mr. Warshausen
Galop, "Charmed Bullets" .... Strauss

Another distribution of souvenirs was reached at the Herald Square Theatre last night, the occasion being the 250th performance of "The Girl from Paris." The souvenirs were plate-glass mirrors, of pretty good size, with silver frames and spirit thermometers attached.

The new romantic play which W. A. Tremayne has written for Robert Mantell will be called "By Secret Warrant." Mr. Mantell will begin his season in New-England about the end of August, and will go thence to Philadelphia, and then to Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg and other cities, reaching California in the course of the tour.

The Liliputians arrived here from the West on Sunday, and will sail for Germany on Thursday on the Normannia. They will return about the middle of September, with a new play, with which they will make another American tour.

No improvement was reported yesterday in the condition of William F. Hoey, who is dangerously sick at his home, in this city. If anything, he seemed to be worse, being weaker and unable to eat. Unless there is some immediate improvement he is not likely to live more than a few days.

The Knickerbocker Theatre, which closes for the season next Saturday night, is expected to reopen on August 23 with a revival of "A Round of Pleasure."

"The Girl from Paris" will end its present run at the Herald Square Theatre on July 10.

SHERMAN GOES BACK TO WASHINGTON.

John Sherman, Secretary of State, returned to Washington yesterday afternoon, having attended a meeting of the directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which was held at the offices of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 17 Nassau-st. Secretary Sherman declined to say anything in addition to his interview printed in yesterday's Tribune, which he said was a very satisfactory report of his views on the various subjects which he discussed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday evening.

MAMMOTH ELK HORNS FOR THE KAISER.

Colorado Springs, Col., June 28.—Emperor William of Germany is soon to receive the largest pair of elk horns in the world, as a gift from Hans Leiden, the German Consul of the Netherlands and the director of the Zoological Garden of Cologne. They have been prepared and mounted by Professor Gus Stainsky, of this city, and are now on their way to Berlin, to be placed by the Emperor in his hunting room or celebration hall. The antlers measure twelve feet from tip beam to tip beam across the skull, and have a spread of 62 inches. They have a beam length of 67 and 67½ inches, respectively, and the longest prongs are from 22 to 23½ inches in length. The elk on which the horns grew was killed in the White River country, in Western Colorado, by an old French hunter named Monjeau.